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What Geneva means: Soviet seeks to bar bigger 'nuclear club'

By Kumar Goshal

CONFOUNDING the Western pundits who for weeks hopefully insisted that Moscow would boycott the scientists' conference to devise means to detect nuclear weapons tests, seven Soviet and other East European scientists showed up in Geneva and, on July 1, took their seats opposite the seven-man Western delegation in the conference room of the old League of Nations headquarters on Lake Geneva.

The opening addresses by Dr. Yevgeny K. Fedorov, head of the Eastern delegation and Dr. James B. Fisk, head of the Western group, created a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

Fedorov said the conference was "not supposed to take up the solution of the problem of test cessation," which was "a matter to be solved by governments." Noting that the Soviet Union has already unilaterally suspended tests, Fedorov said he hoped that the Geneva discussions would "facilitate the cessation of test explosions [by] the Western powers as well."

Less precisely, Fisk also expressed the hope that "a common understanding of the technical problems involved in this question" would lay the basis for "further consideration" by the U.S. "of the important issues on which future decisions will be required." He said: "Thus we embark, with every hope, on what can well be an historic mission."

HARMONY REIGNS: The closed-door conference was reported last week to be proceeding harmoniously, with political advisers of both sides discreetly silent during the discussions. Cornell's Dr. Hans Bethe told newsmen that Soviet scientists were extremely cooperative and had presented data on detection of nuclear explosions "beyond the technical information previously known."

Western pessimism before the conference was based on a comment by Soviet Premier Khrushchev in his June 28 note to President Eisenhower. But there is a background to this letter:

On April 28 the President in a letter to Khrushchev said that he preferred working out "practicalities" of detection methods in advance to "obviate a considerable period of delay and uncertainty" in put-

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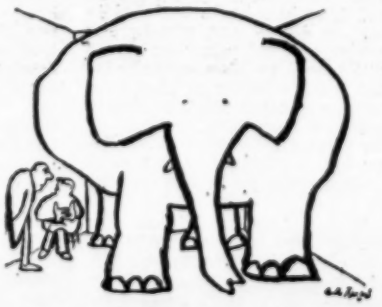
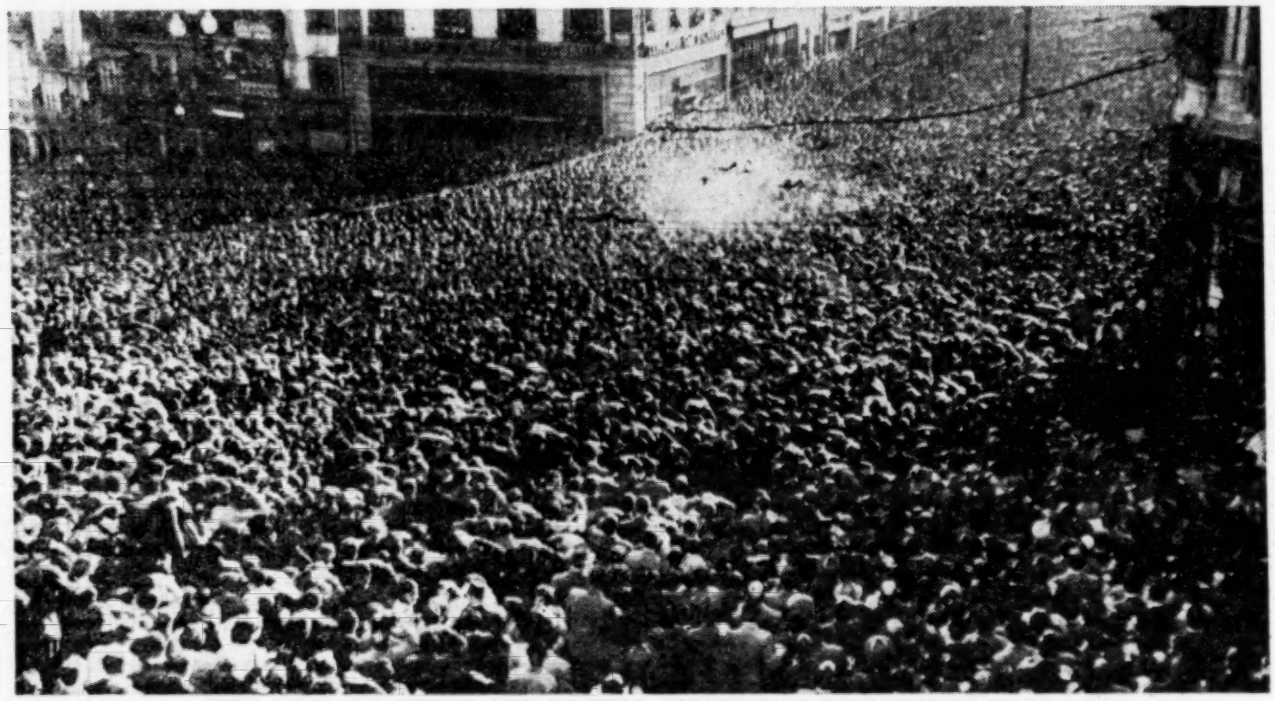


Andre Francois in La Tribune des Nations, Paris

"Like Mr. Dulles says, as the years go by the situation changes. . . ."



A CITY OF 300,000 TURNS OUT TO TELL PORTUGAL'S DICTATOR IT HATES HIM

This photo, smuggled out of Porto, shows the reception given dictator Salazar's opponent, Gen. Delgado, in the recent election. For an exclusive uncensored story of the campaign, see p. 3.

FOR CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA AND NAACP IN ALABAMA

Civil liberties victories end High Court term

By Louis E. Burnham

ON JUNE 30, its last decision-day before the summer recess, the Supreme Court in two notable cases gave our battered civil liberties a much-needed facelifting. In three others, by a narrow construction of the law, the Court made it plain that the popular fight for full constitutional rights is far from won.

By a 7-1 vote (Chief Justice Warren disqualified himself and Justice Clark dissented), the court struck down California's procedures in enforcing a state loyalty statute. The 1953 law, passed while Warren was Governor of the state, requires churches, schools, charitable institutions and individual veterans to sign loyalty oaths in order to qualify for property tax exemptions.

The First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles was the first institution to oppose the oath as "an improper invasion of the rights of conscience" and "a frontal assault on freedom of religion as guaranteed by the First Amendment." Led by the prominent progressive churchman, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, the church set out to raise a special tax and legal fund of $10,000 annually. It paid the taxes under protest and placed the matter before the courts.

SPEECH IS FREE: The Supreme Court followed its practice of avoiding the bigger issues when it can decide questions on narrow ones. It did not void the law, but said that the method of enforcement violated the due process provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment by placing the burden of proof on the taxpayer rather than the state.

Justice Brennan for the majority contended: "The man who knows that he must bring forth proof and persuade another of the lawfulness of his conduct necessarily must steer far wider of the unlawful zone, than if the state must bear these burdens." He concluded that the administration of the law could "only result in a deterrence of speech which the Constitution makes free."

Justice Douglas was even more specific in a concurring opinion in which he was joined by Justice Black. He wrote: "Advocacy which is in no way brigaded with action should always be protected by the First Amendment. That protection should extend even to the ideas we despise . . . Thought and speech go hand in hand. There is no real freedom of thought if ideas must be suppressed."

ASSOCIATION IS FREE: Another prized freedom—of association—was upheld by the Court when it canceled a $100,000 fine imposed on the NAACP in 1956. The fine resulted when an Alabama judge cited the organization for contempt after it refused to surrender to the state its membership lists. Proceedings had been brought by Alabama Atty. Gen. John Patterson to force NAACP to register as an out-of-state corporation.

While claiming exemption from the law as a non-profit organization, the NAACP nevertheless offered to register and did surrender its records and the names of its officers and principal "agents" in Alabama.

The state still did not have what it wanted—the names and addresses of prospective victims of the White Citizens' Councils. In addition to the fine, the organization was enjoined from doing further business in the state and from seeking further to comply with the registration law.

The Court's unanimous opinion, delivered by Justice Harlan, upheld the NAACP contention that "economic reprisal, loss of employment, threat of physical coercion and other manifestation of public hostility" would almost inevitably follow disclosure of membership. It declared: "Inviolability of pri-

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SKIPPER SEIZED IN PACIFIC

Phoenix halted in H-bomb zone

ON JULY 1 a Coast Guard cutter intercepted the 50-feet ketch, Phoenix, 65 miles inside the vast expanse of Pacific waters staked out by the Atomic Energy Commission as a U. S. nuclear testing area. Aboard the ketch were its skipper, Dr. Earle L. Reynolds, former Antioch College anthropologist, his wife, their teen-age son and daughter, and Nick Mikami, a seaman of Hiroshima, Japan.

The ketch had set sail from Honolulu June 11 and was headed for Hiroshima. Reynolds, who in 1951 conducted a study of the effects of radiation at Hiroshima for the American Academy of Sciences, was stopped after he ignored two Coast Guard warnings not to enter the test waters.

HE'LL STAND TRIAL: The Phoenix was escorted to Kwajalein. From there Reynolds was to be flown to Honolulu to stand trial on charges of violating the AEC regulation barring unauthorized persons from the forbidden zone. Charges were not brought against the others in the crew.

If convicted, Reynolds could receive a sentence of up to two years in prison and a fine up to $5,000. His case will provide the first test of the legality of the AEC rule placing 390,000 square miles of the Pacific Ocean off limits.

Another peace ship, the Golden Rule, was twice stopped just outside the territorial waters off Honolulu. After its second attempt to sail to the test area its five-man crew was sentenced to 60-day jail terms which they are now serving.

THE MAIL BAG

Seeing-eye citizen

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A dog's life? Not so bad! Better be a seeing-eye dog in California than a senior citizen. Dog's maintenance allowance, $29 a month. Senior citizens food allowance, $28.50.

W. N. Kellogg

The anti-Powell campaign

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

As a result of the imperious demand of the Democratic bosses that the Negro politicians bring them Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's head on a platter, a severe crisis has developed throughout the ranks of Negro leaders, self-made and hand-picked. Every man and woman in every political club in New York has been placed under the bright light of public scrutiny.

Like so many suspects in a police line-up, every Negro politician and leader who is dependent on politicians for his job is being compelled to choose sides. These unfortunates are permitted in some cases to use alibis and double-talk the Negro voter to cover up a little, but the white bosses are relentlessly demanding proof from their underlings in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and elsewhere, that they are truly loyal.

"The only proof that counts is the ability of the Negro politician to convince the Negro voter that Powell is the main enemy.

The crisis in Negro leadership has also produced a number of courageous men and women who have decided that they will not attack Adam Powell, however much they disagree with some things he may have done. They read the future accurately when they realize that the people of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant will not forget the men who joined the lynching bee against the only Negro Congressman from New York; that even their white constituents have no respect for people who betray their own in time of trouble.

William L. Baker

Anti-Powell & us

NORRISTOWN, PENNA.

What are you trying to do, turn Congressman Powell into saint and martyr? After all, he did take kick-backs and before that he did sell out, whether for money or legal safety makes no difference, to Eisenhower. Do not boost a holder of high government office that is out to make an easy buck by no matter what means, even if his opponent is Tammany-sponsored and probably no better than he is.

In my humble opinion, the position you took in the Powell case does disservice to the liberal movement as well as to the GUARDIAN.

G. Burnstein

No surrender

LOWELL, MASS.

An intellectual of the school of despair, which is the only alternative for men like John Gates and Howard Fast, has recently said he could think of no logical argument in favor of anything except despair because we all must one day die!

To any man, except one oriented in the selfish philosophy of the jungle system of free enterprise, this reasoning is manifestly absurd. I see no reason for despair in knowing I must one day die in conformity to perhaps the one immutable law of nature common to all men. I do, however, think it monstrous to live in conformity to artificially-induced despair, and this is what all must do who choose the competitive rather than the co-operative way.

I would remind men again and again that the basic issue is that even though both sides of the struggle have made grievous errors, the competitive way of life can offer no alternative to despair — no matter how agreeably it may be packaged. It is the overwhelming verdict of every branch of science, and common sense, that man must abandon the competitive way or risk annihilation.

I humbly suggest, in this hour of destiny, we all revisit our doubting places for better counsel than that of surrender to despair.

Name Withheld

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

SACRAMENTO, June 28, (AP)—Teen-agers at California Boys State, sponsored by the American Legion, today adopted a resolution calling for a ban on further tests of nuclear weapons.

Tomorrow the parent body, the State Legion convention, will vote on a committee-approved resolution calling for investigation of groups opposing atom tests.

—Los Angeles **Times**, 6/29

One year free subscription for each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: J. H., Los Angeles, Calif.

Backward nations?

ERWIN, TENN.

Who is "fit" to rule whom? Tunisia has adopted women suffrage, while France—a leader of western "free" world civilization —hasn't. And while our great "democratic" U.S. uses force and violence to prevent Negro citizens from voting, four "backward" Arab nations have universal suffrage, including women. They are Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Lebanon.

Ernest Seeman

Thoughts on politics

COSTA MESA, CALIF.

Your advocacy of a united socialist party seems all right on the face of it. I am not a Communist Party member but I have no pride in that. Wherever socialism has been achieved in the world it has been under Communist guidance and therefore called (wrongly) communism. Wherever a united socialist party existed it seems to me, on the record, it was or acted as a block to socialism. Look at Germany the last 44 years. Look at England and its Labor Party under socialist control largely; look at France with at the moment only the Communists giving a solid lead against the sly edging in of fascism. Look anywhere. The cartelists know all this and in our country brought down the whole weight of their armor on the Communists. I cannot fully understand your outlook.

John Edmund Trainer

A tribute

DETROIT, MICH.

Please pay tribute in the GUARDIAN to Mrs. H. Gale Van Kirk, who was a loyal subscriber as far back as the paper's beginning. She bought the books on progress as they came out in publication, and gave generously as long as she was able. Died May 15, 1958, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. George Hills (her sister)

On Albert Camus

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Re Elmer Bendiner's review of Camus' work, specifically, **Exile and the Kingdom:**

I, too, long for the broad sweeping generalizations of the old days, something I could sink my teeth into. And so when Bendiner says "Albert Camus is deeply compassionate," and that "he has written eloquently . . . of humanitarianism," I say, "Good, somebody's on my side." But it seems Camus' journey is bright but his destination is bleak. What do I do now? Examine Camus' humanitarianism? Yes!

And his humanitarianism turns out to be anti-humanitarianism. How else can I interpret **The Fall,** which (it seems to me) concludes: It's always too late to help your fellow man.

Camus, seeking a Platonic goodness in men's motivation, finds that motivation contradictory. Therefore, he finds man's motivation is all evil, all selfish. Camus' compassion becomes self-pity, as his humanitarianism turns into its opposite.

M. Sartre inquires after the health of Henri Alleg, but noble M. Camus is terribly silent. The pure philanthrope becomes a misanthrope. Alas, such are the vicissitudes of life.

M. Syearli Makabet

Pen-pals wanted

KANCHRAPARA, INDIA

I am a Punjabi (Sikh) boy of 17. I am a student. I would like to correspond with the boys and girls in your country. I want to know something about the people of your country and I shall also write them about my country, India. Boys and girls between 12 and 20 years may write me at my below given address and I shall reply all of them. My interests are pen-friendship, picture post cards, stamps, coins, sports, reading novels and magazines, music, singing, cycling, etc. I also want peace all over the world and I want equal rights for the people of all colors.

Charan Jit Singh,
c/o Janata High School, P.O. Kanchrapara (near Calcutta)
Dist. 24, Par Ganas, India

Lancaster in Daily Express, London

"It all sounds very wonderful, dear—be sure and let me know when they launch something into the orbit High-street, Kensington-Putney Bridge."

Lines with a ten-spot

SAPULPA, OKLA.

The GUARDIAN still stands
at the top,
It hits the bull's-eye every
pop;
The truths it prints is what
we want,
Which other papers skip or
slant.

From it we get the correct
news,
Of Egypt's Arabs or the Jews;
The Guardian is not paid
to lie,
We can't afford to let it die.

I want the truth, right up to
date,
Altho not yet quite eighty-
eight;
So I chip in this measly ten,
And when you squeal I'll help
again.

J. A. Mooney

Pleasure is ours

NEW YORK, N. Y.

You advised us to write to Mr. Cyrus Eaton. I did and had the pleasure of a personal answer, in which I am asked to write to my favorite newspaper. I am writing to you. Thank you very much for giving me a chance to write to Mr. Eaton. The GUARDIAN is a wonderful paper.

Eva Horowitz

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REPORT TO READERS

For women only

LONDON

EIGHT HUNDRED WOMEN got together here the other night and proclaimed that, if the campaigners against nuclear extinction are guilty of "emotionalism" as their detractors charge, it is about time to get emotional. Organized, sponsored and addressed by a score of female celebrities in the arts and sciences, the "women only" demonstration presented both the arguments and the emotion more dramatically and effectively than any previous rally against the H-bomb. The spirit of the evening suggested that mobilization of the sex holding humanity's future in their bodies is the best hope for survival of our two-legged race.

A geneticist sent an audible shudder through the hall by predicting that, if H-war came, any surviving women might have to be barred from procreating except by artificial insemination with pre-war sperm. Even with continuation of tests, she said, "the danger is not to us but to our children, for they build strontium into their bones 30 time more than adults do."

WE DO NOT KNOW how many deformed and defective children we have already condemned to be born, but each one is a shattering tragedy in store for some particular family, and "a child is a child all over the world, whether English or German or American or Russian." We do know that the Japanese children who were near the Hiroshima explosion and apparently unharmed are now, as adults, still developing radiation sickness after 13 years. The letters of a Japanese woman to an American, describing the slow agonized death this year of such a delayed victim, her husband, commanded a dreadful silence in the hall as they were read to these women of London.

A famous novelist spoke of the "total lying" about Civil Defense. "They ask me to lecture for them because, they say, it's important for women to know what to do if they have to stay indoors for a day or two after a bomb falls. My answer is: 'I may be a professional liar but I won't join in such a big lie as that. What you are doing is asking mothers to sit down unprotectingly and let their children be killed'." The novelist recommended that all honest women join CD in order to resign "with as much noise as possible in the press and elsewhere, and so help expose the lies."

THE LYING, both by commission and omission, is indeed setting new records of shamelessness. After a burst of comparative honesty over the Aldermaston march, newspapers here have clamped down on reporting these demonstrations of broad and deep popular protest. They ignored the women's demonstration, unprecedented though it was in recent memory, as they ignored two recent mass rallies for peace (one by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, one by the Communist Party) in Trafalgar Square.

Prospects for peace are choked to death as the lies about Soviet "unwillingness to negotiate seriously" pile up higher day by day. Moscow's "insincerity" in stopping bomb tests justifies Washington in climaxing a new test series with the biggest explosion in history, which will cause countless cancer deaths ten years hence.

AND NOW behind the dense curtain of false propaganda Washington begins to clear the way for "junior" members to join the Western nuclear club. A France on the brink of fascism, then a Germany where Hitler rides again; who is next? Chiang Kai-shek's Formosa announces "the biggest atomic accelerator in the Far East," as China completes its first experimental reactor. How long before South and North Korea and Vietnam face each other with nuclear weapons? Israel and Egypt, Pakistan and India? How can any nation be expected to hold back, as long as the great lie that disarmament is impossible continues to paralyze the peoples of the great Western powers? And which way will the human race blot itself out: instantaneously in war, or by slow agony and deformation in poisoning the whole atmosphere with tests for every nation's "security"?

Perhaps the one decisive question before the world is whether the women of the world will get mad enough to save it.

—Cedric Belfrage

Memo from Grandma

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Time was—
When you were girl and boy
My kitchen arts I did employ;
And watched, with fondest
hope and joy,
How you chewed up your
spinach.

But now—
You've precious kiddies too;
Some up-to-date advice is
due:
Unless it's Geigerized, eschew
That once health-giving
spinach!

Mrs. Ray Chapman

EXCLUSIVE: THE INSIDE STORY

Portugal election shows hatred for Salazar

Special to the Guardian

BRUSSELS

LAST MONTH'S Presidential election in Portugal, rigged as it was to the point of burlesque, punched the biggest hole in the information blackout on that "free world" NATO country since Salazar's clerical-fascist dictatorship was set up 32 years ago. The outside world heard fragmentary but sensational news of mass demonstrations by, and police violence against, supporters of opposition candidate Lt. Gen. Humberto Delgado.

The picture is now filled in by a distinguished non-left-wing Delgado supporter visiting this city, who must remain anonymous. He said:

"We beg you to make known the tragic condition of our country, and the farce of its inclusion as a 'partner' in the 'defense of freedom.' During the election period, wherever the opposition appeared in cities, towns or villages, the people came out wholesale in our support, embracing Delgado and crying out for liberty. This shows the feelings of a people living in complete misery without any means at all of expressing themselves. At least 90% of the population hate the Salazar regime—that is proved by the plain facts."

THE FACTS ARE VISUAL: Asked how plain these facts could be made, in a country where opposition has been so ruthlessly suppressed, the informant produced photographs of streets jammed with tens of thousands of people as far as the eye can see.

"This," he said, "was the scene in Porto when Gen. Delgado arrived there last month—despite the tremendous police and press intimidations, and although the Lisbon radio, to head off a demonstration, had announced his arrival in Porto hours before he actually got there."

Lex in De Groene, Amsterdam

The pictures had been suppressed in Portugal but smuggled out.

The Presidential election was the third since the Allied victory in World War II compelled Salazar to make an external show of "democracy." In the two earlier ones the opposition candidate withdrew in protest, but Delgado persisted.

At the polls only ballots for the Salazar candidate were available; Delgado had to print his own and distribute them, although the registration lists were either withheld or had to be copied by hand at government headquarters. No opposition poll-watchers were permitted. The press is government-censored, and violent police intimidation of opposition activities was constant.

SOME GUNPLAY: Delgado, who was Director of Civil Aviation for the government (he was fired the day after the election), was held for several days before the election under house arrest. Finally he opened his front door and, confronting the police guards with a gun, said: "The first man who gets in my way I will shoot dead," and walked out to continue his campaign.

GEN. DELGADO, IN CENTER, BEING WELCOMED IN PORTO
This photo, suppressed in Portugal, was smuggled out

Government propaganda denounced Delgado as a "Freemason" (something like a "communist" in Salazarian terminology) and as mentally unhinged. In fact he is well-known both as a Catholic and as a long-time fascist who was involved in the 1926 putsch against the republic and has supported Salazar almost ever since. He was Portugal's representative at the recent NATO conference in Paris. An economics graduate of a New York university, he once headed Portugal's military mission in Washington.

Delgado's program called for continuing "order and discipline," but for observance of the dead-letter constitutional guarantee of free thought and association; for amnesty and compensation to Salazar's political victims, and for "preparation for general elections." He held that Portugal should belong to NATO but had no right to do so at present, since NATO is "supposed to consist of democratic countries." Minimal as these demands were, Delgado "conquered the whole country by saying at his first press conference that if he won he would dismiss Salazar."

A LONG TIME: Our informant continued: "Thirty-two years is a very long time in the life of a people who must live it. All below 50 were without experience of political life, having never taken part in any kind of elections. It was above all necessary for the methods used by our fascist rulers to be brought home to the young people.

"The opposition leaders needed to measure the extent of our support, and days before the election we knew it was even greater than we imagined. We saw the sacrifices made by the people at street demonstrations—in the course of the campaign hundreds up and down the country were beaten, wounded and killed.

"Except for circles around the big monopolists, everyone supported Delgado. It was a convincing demonstration that the Salazar regime is kept in power only by reaction in the outside world.

"When Delgado went to Porto we expected a small demonstration which the police would break up with much violence and many arrests. In fact no one was arrested as virtually the whole population of 300,000-odd came out on the streets. For some time the police were helpless, but then reinforcements were rushed in from all over the country; that night machine-gunnings and beatings began in the streets and continued for days.

POST-ELECTION TERROR: "The election was hardly over when, in every community in Portugal, all leaders of pro-Delgado groups who could be found were arrested and jailed, except for a few priests and judges. The rest have gone into hiding. Among those jailed were philosophy Prof. Vieira d'Almeida of Lisbon University, a monarchist, with his two sons; Cal Brando, a Porto lawyer who was deported to Timor before World War II and—while Salazar made friends with the Japanese invaders—led the anti-Japanese guerrillas there; Antonio Mecedo and Lino Lima, lawyers of Porto and Braga; Artur Andrade and Dr. Ruella, architect and physician of Porto; Vitor Sa, writer of Braga, and Silas, former theology student in the U.S. and son of a Porto Baptist minister.

"During the campaign it became obvious that Salazar could not rely even on large sections of the armed forces. The navy was sent on maneuvers and many army and air units were disarmed and confined to barracks. The electoral 'victor' was, of course, Salazar, but no final figures have been published and Portugal will never be the same after the events which everyone saw and in which multitudes participated."

INTELLECTUALS AND WORKERS: Our informant stressed the major role played in the Delgado campaign by liberal intellectuals — the element in Portuguese life which "made our revolution against the monarchy in 1910." For these liberal intellectuals "life has become impossible." Universities are "in complete vegetation, having lost all autonomy." Opposition is effectively checked by indeterminate sentences with or without trial. The Salazar "decree-law no. 40,550" states: "The indefinite nature of imprisonment makes the prisoner think that it is in his hands to be free. This is an effective means to stimulate in his mind salutary reactions."

The role of the workers is seen in a wave of strikes which, since the election ended and the opposition leaders were rounded up, has kept the pressure on Salazar. News of the strikes has been largely suppressed, but our informant reports the following among major industrial struggles in progress:

- At **Barreiro,** headquarters near Lisbon of the Companhia Uniao Fabril, biggest monopoly supporting Salazar, whose boss has the world's sixth largest personal fortune.
- At **Matozinhos,** canning and fishing industry center—both fishermen and workers on strike.
- In the **Alentejo** agricultural district, where farm workers entered towns demanding raises and were fired on by police.
- At the big electrical plant in **Porto.**

According to our informant, the surest proof of the seriousness of these continuing disturbances is that Salazar has found it necessary to deny they exist.

DELEGATIONS FROM 26 COUNTRIES

Stockholm congress to urge disarmament

FROM JULY 16 to 22 Sweden's capital, Stockholm, will again be the scene of an international conference to promote a peaceful world.

A little over eight years ago, peace groups from all the world gathered in Stockholm to consider the menace of the atom bomb. They issued an appeal for "the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples." Circulated throughout the world, the Stockholm Appeal in six months was signed by more than 300,000,000 persons, despite the tensions created by the Korean war.

Last fall, the World Council of Peace noted a sharp increase in "the tension between the military blocs" and in "expenditure on armaments." It also found many organizations, religious groups, scientists, writers and artists expressing alarm at the situation and calling for suspension of nuclear weapons tests and disarmament under international supervision and for peaceful co-existence of nations with different political systems and beliefs.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING: Encouraged by this widespread agreement on basic issues, the Council on Oct. 28, 1957, issued its call for the Congress on Disarmament and International Cooperation in Stockholm. The Congress is being held under the auspices of an international sponsoring committee whose signatories include World Council members as well as others who "do not belong to this body and do not necessarily accept the statements it has made from time to time on international questions."

All sponsoring committee members, however, "do agree that in the face of the present world situation, all of us must cooperate in seeking ways to avert the threat of war." They believe that the Stockholm Congress will enable people from all countries — West and East — to discuss "their various, and sometimes conflicting viewpoints." This, they hope, will be helpful "in creating mutual understanding and so easing international tensions."

The Sponsoring Committee includes representatives of all professions, religious groups, trade unions, some government officials and a variety of organizations from 26 countries.

STOCKHOLM CONGRESS POSTER
Winning design by painter Hans Enri

DESPITE COLD WAR AND LACK OF FUNDS:

UN health agency works miracles

THE UN SPECIALIZED Agencies, working with limited funds and without fanfare, have performed some miraculous feats of lasting benefit to mankind.

One of these agencies, the World Health Organization, marked its tenth anniversary this year. It was set up in 1948 as "the directing and coordinating authority on international health work" with the ultimate goal: "The attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health." It now has 88 members, with headquarters in Geneva and six regional offices in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas.

Funds for WHO have risen from less than $5,000,000 in its first year to only $13,500,000 for the current year, and it operates with an incredibly small staff of 850 officials of 54 nationalities.

THREE MAJOR PROJECTS: At the present time, WHO has about 500 professors, doctors, nurses and other health personnel in the field and is assisting 700 health projects in 120 countries. In 1955, it launched international campaigns against three major widespread but controllable diseases: malaria, tuberculosis and the crippling and disfiguring tropical disease of yaws. The results have exceeded WHO's best hopes.

Global incidence of malaria—which affected 300,000,000 people ten years ago—has been reduced 50%; WHO hopes to eliminate it altogether by 1965. Nearly half of the 50,000,000 sufferers from yaws have been cured by single shots of penicillin, at a cost of 25c a person. More than 200,000,000 persons have been tuberculin tested (to detect TB) and more than 75,000,000 have been vaccinated through the joint efforts of WHO and the UN Intl. Children's Emergency Fund.

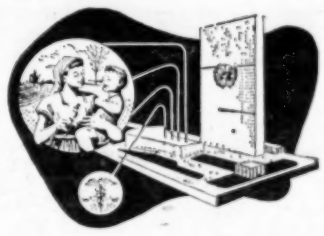
WHO has done remarkable work in curing trachoma—the world's leading cause of blindness—by supplying aureomycin ointment at a cost of 40c a treatment, which it believes can be brought

down to 15c. It has been highly effective in arresting leprosy and making the disease non-infectious by the use of sulfones at a cost of $2.80 a case. It has assisted in numerous campaigns for the control of rabies, yellow fever, plague and many parasitic diseases.

COLD WAR EFFECTS: Although involved in purely humanitarian work, WHO has not escaped the effects of the cold war and East-West conflicts. The Soviet Union ignored it for many years, but has recently become highly cooperative. A few months ago, Moscow dispatched urgently needed strains of virus to a laboratory in Poona, India, during an outbreak of hemorrhagic fever. Soviet technicians at present are collaborating in the work of an international influenza center in London.

Membership in the UN Specialized Agencies, including WHO, is open to nations not members of the UN. South Korea and South Vietnam are WHO members; but, under the influence of Washington, North Korea and North Vietnam are excluded from it.

At an anniversary celebration in Minneapolis this spring Scandinavian and Asian nations deplored the absence of China, barred from WHO by inflexible U.S. opposition. The Norwegian delegate said:



"In view of the increasing tension in the world, it is now urgent that we, the doctors, at least gather all the nations of the world without consideration of creed, color, political or economic systems, into an organization which has a unique opportunity to relieve some of that tension."

DEFINITION OF HEALTH: The U.S., however, showed little inclination to comply with Norway's suggestion. In fact, it went to the extreme of rigidly enforcing a 1948 law requiring security clearance for U.S. delegates to international conferences. U.S. Congressmen serving as delegates to the Minneapolis conference were given a full "field check."

Rep. Joseph O'Hara (R-Minn.) commented: "How silly can we get, saying a man has to get security clearance to represent Washington in Minnesota when the voters of Minnesota cleared him to represent Minnesota in Washington?"

Despite financial and cold-war limitations, WHO has been going ahead on such basic health issues as malnutrition in underdeveloped countries and even the ailments of "overdeveloped" countries, where the "civilized" man carries "a tranquillizer in one pocket and a pep pill in the other." It still defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

The delegates at the Minneapolis conference unanimously elected U.S. Surgeon General Dr. LeRoy E. Burney as the new WHO President. In his acceptance speech Dr. Burney said he hoped his term of office would see WHO activities expand to include study of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

THIS BOY HAD YAWS
Nearly 25,000,000 are cured

Mr. Sulzberger, meet Dr. Bennett

C. L. SULZBERGER wrote in the N.Y. **Times**, July 5: "A primary aim of U.S. diplomacy during the next few years must be the retention of existing bases abroad . . . For an indeterminate period . . . we must rely on the intermediate range rocket missile bases we are now constructing overseas in countries as far removed as England and Taiwan and on airfields spanning the peripheries of Europe, Africa and Asia."

In the same issue the **Times** reported an address by the Rev. Dr. John C. Bennett, dean of the faculty of New York's Union Theological Seminary, before the world assembly of the Intl. Congregational Council. Dr. Bennett said the West should understand the Soviet Union's fear of attack, which is "greatly strengthened by the Western emphasis on bases that surround the Soviet Union and by the continuous expressions of hostility against that country."

TEACHERS LEAD THE WAY

Mexican wildcat strikes shake labor bosses

By John Hill
Special to the Guardian

MEXICO CITY

A NEW SPIRIT is abroad in the Mexican labor movement. Split into umpteen federations and independent unions, it has for years been noted for its almost complete dependence on government protection and support.

This attitude was partly explained by the fact that the governments since the Mexican Revolution pledged themselves to represent labor interests, and some, like the Administration of Gen. Lazaro Cardenas in the Thirties, collaborated actively to improve working conditions and living standards.

But then corruption set in. Particularly in recent times, union leaders sought official approval more and more for personal ends, while labor as a whole lost its independence and bargaining power. Trade union posts were frequently used merely as stepping stones to wealth and a seat in the Mexican Congress. With such an orientation, the needs of the rank and file were often forgotten.

PAY THE PIPER: Now it seems that the rank and file has come to present the bill for this neglect. There is an almost general movement in the unions against corrupt leaders, spurred on by some spectacular successes.

A seven-week-long strike of primary school teachers in Mexico City recently ended in complete victory. The triumph is remarkable because the strikers had to contend not only with the Dept. of Education and a hostile press, but were condemned by the national leadership of their own union, whose chief is running for Deputy in the coming elections.

Despite the tremendous public pressure against a protracted strike in the middle of the school year, it was generally recognized that the teachers' demand for a substantial salary increase was justified in view of the constantly rising cost of living. Primary school teachers in the capital have been taking home 800 pesos or $64 a month, and their colleagues in the country even less.

CORTINES STEPS IN: Forsaken by their national leaders, the teachers obtained the support of the powerful electrical workers union, rallied the parents to their side and organized several huge demonstrations through the streets of the city. For 36 days and nights, hundreds of teachers and parents literally camped-out in the patios and corridors of the Education Dept. building, trying to obtain recognition of their demands.

Finally, President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines intervened and personally received the insurgent strike leaders, one of whom is a well-known Communist. The President's offer of a $12-a-month increase for every teacher in the country was accepted, and the strike ended with a triumphant procession of over 40,000 teachers and parents.

The successful outcome of the teachers' strike confirms the trend toward the invigoration of the Mexican trade union movement that has recently become apparent. For this was actually the second such strike, led by rank-and-file leaders, within a few months. Last February, the 7,000 operators of the nationalized telegraph system engaged in an extremely well organized, 16-day strike throughout Mexico. Like the teachers' movement, this strike was fought for higher wages against the opposition of venal leaders, whose neglect of their members' needs had become notorious.

A MEXICAN TEACHER
They won their strike

MORE TO COME: At this point, serious revolts are brewing against the national leaders of two key sections of Mexican labor, the petroleum and the railroad workers.

At the same time, the general secretary of the principal trade union federation, the Confederaciòn de Trabajadores de Mèxico, is trying to stave off attacks on two fronts. On the one side, he is reportedly in trouble with his fellow leaders because he failed to secure the same number of Congressional nominations for his group from the government party as in the last elections. On the other side, he is faced with the possible competition of a new trade union center, built up from the various dissident groups now loosely cooperating with each other under the leadership of the electrical workers union. The name of this gentleman is Fidel Velásquez, and his general reputation may be judged by the fact that one leading political columnist invariably refers to him as "Rififidel," a blatant allusion to the famous French movie about a gang of thieves.

While the election to the Presidency of Adolfo Lopez Mateos last week had long been taken for granted, three significant Congressional races were being watched as a gauge of the labor revolt. On the eve of the elections a movement gathered steam to boycott the balloting for Fidel Velásquez, Samuel Ortega Hernandez, general secy. of the railroad workers union, and Enrique Sanchez, general secy. of the teachers. Each had fought recent strikes by his rank-and-file. Each was backed by the ruling party. If the tally shows that they lost or trailed the ticket badly it could mean a shake-up within the Mexican labor movement, perhaps a new federation.

PRESIDENT SUKARNO WARNS THE WEST:

'We deny your right to imperil us and our future'

Following are excerpts from an unsolicited letter to the London New Statesman *(June 28) by President Achmed Sukarno of Indonesia. The communication was prompted by the correspondence in the* New Statesman *between Earl Russell, Nikita Khrushchev and John Foster Dulles on the H-bomb. We of the GUARDIAN regard it as an historic document.*

THE WAR-TIME VICTIMS of the atomic bomb were Asians; it is scientifically indicated that the peace-time victims of hydrogen bomb testing are mostly Asian. It is quite time that Asian voices were heard on this matter. . . .

As a man, a father, an Asian and a human being made in the image of God I am appalled at the cynicism of those who wield atomic weapons. They speak of saving their forms of civilization, yet their policy is based on the determination to destroy, if they conceive it necessary, that civilization. And, of course, that destruction would not be confined to themselves. The nature of nuclear warfare means that there could be no neutrality in such a clash. We, too, are inevitably scheduled for the nuclear incinerator if your 'fail-safe' civilization should go wrong. It is a fearful thought that the future of the world rests upon the proper functioning of a thermionic valve somewhere in the Arctic.

In his letter to you, Mr. Dulles made the point that the creed of the United States is based on the tenets of moral law. This I fully accept, just as I accept the great political and emotional impact of the American Declaration of Independence and of the Communist Manifesto. What cannot be accepted is a wilful perversion of moral law, a perversion whose weight falls upon the unconsulted and the unborn.

It must be recognized that both main nuclear powers are prepared to wage nuclear war in defense of what they consider to be their vital interests. Neither power is prepared to jeopardise itself nor forsake any possible advantage. Both are determined that the other shall not maintain a lead in retaliatory or offensive power.

INDONESIA'S 'PEACE TRAIN' AGAINST THE BOMB
From Sukarno down, the campaign is unanimous

This is a fact of political life. This situation will continue so long as their ideologies remain vital.

IN THIS SITUATION, we of Asia are little but pawns in the game. We do not, and for this I am grateful, have atomic bombs to flourish. However, it would be most unwise to disregard Asian opinion. In all sincerity, I tell you that we are growing increasingly resentful of the present situation. Asians are the chief victims of the West's failures and moral bankruptcy.

The West is facing a moral crisis. . . . You have arrogated to yourself powers which rightly belong to the Almighty; you have already ensured that the sins of the fathers—your sins—shall be visited upon the children. Believe me in this context, we in Asia do not see you as saviors of civilization or as forerunners of the future; we see you as agents of death—our death.

I am writing this letter on the occasion of the anti-H-bomb week in Indonesia. Already, outside my official residence, thousands of people are gathering. Do not think that they are Communists or Communist dupes. They are ordinary people, worried and wondering about their future, hopeful that their simple lives will not be ended and their hopes ruined by mistakes they did not make, but by distant people to whom they owe nothing. This anti-H-bomb week has been arranged in connection with the series of tests in Eniwetok. In terms of fall-out, that is in our backyard. How many Asians will die as a result of those tests? Can the scientists tell us? . . .

IF WESTERN CIVILIZATION, both the Communist and the anti-Communist branches, cannot solve this problem, then it probably deserves to perish. It must be realised that this now is not only a problem of security, but a problem of morality, personal and international.

We utterly deny the right of the West to continue imperiling us and our future. We utterly deny you the right to cause cancer in our children. It is past time for the West, Communist and anti-Communist alike, to draw back from the edge of complete moral bankruptcy. It is explicitly your task to utilize the skill and technique of your science for peaceful purposes.

One-tenth of the treasure and skill used in making your hydrogen weapons could transform my country. We are still in a pre-industrial stage of development. We know that the engines which drive an atomic submarine can drive electric generators. We know which we prefer.

There can be no question now of the West giving moral leadership to Asia. Your moral leadership has, for us, meant first colonialism and now the philosophical, moral, political and social bankruptcy of a nuclear arms-race.

The thousands of people who are now gathered outside Merdeka Palace may be politically unsophisticated (although no more so than a mass-meeting in a western country), but they are not fools. They are awake.

You in the West are causing more gaps between humanity; you are also losing the battle for the hearts and minds of men.

BOOKS

The Scopes trial—the full story

MUCH HAS BEEN written of the famed Scopes "monkey trial" in Dayton, Tenn., during a stifling July in 1925, but this new book by Ray Ginger* is better researched and more comprehensive than any other full-scale study.

To many, the trial was a combination of carnival, spectacle, cosmic joke and, at the end, a legal fiasco. In some measure it was all of these things; but it was much more, for it brought to a dramatic climax the old struggle between Fundamentalist religion and the theory of evolution.

In careful but always readable detail, Ginger traces the play of contending forces that led up to the trial and rounds off the book with an extended discussion of the perspectives of the case as they bear on the relations between science, religion, civil freedom and education.

COMEDY—HIGH & LOW: Included are generous biographical sketches of the two great protagonists whose confrontation held the attention of the world at the time: William Jennings Bryan, three times the Democratic nominee for President and Secy. of State under Woodrow Wilson, and Clarence Darrow, whose career as "Attorney for the Damned" has never been surpassed. As if this were not enough, there is an up-to-date discussion of the theory of evolution itself.

CLARENCE DARROW
A victorious defeat

Although deep social eddies swirled around it, the trial itself was largely comedy, some high, some low. The governor who signed the law under which it was held wrote of it: "Nobody believes that it is going to be an active statute." John T. Scopes, the young high school science teacher, had almost to be tricked into becoming a willing defendant (and sweated through the trial in fear that it might be discovered that he had never technically violated the law).

BRYAN'S RETURN: The proceedings were presided over by Judge John T. Raulston from the Tennesee mountain town of Gizzards Cove who saw the trial as a chance for re-election (he didn't make it). When the lawyers wrangled over points of law, the jury was dismissed—to sit on the courthouse lawn and listen to every word over loudspeakers.

Bryan was welcomed into the case on the prosecution side even though he had not tried a case at law for nearly 30 years. But he believed in the literal truth of every word in the Bible and summed up his position: "I am more interested in the Rock of Ages than in the age of rocks."

The high point came when Darrow put Bryan on the stand and questioned him relentlessly about the story of creation and such miracles as Jonah in the whale's belly and Joshua making the sun stand still. Before the end, Bryan became near-hysterical and at one point exclaimed: "I do not think about things I don't think about."

"Do you think about things you do think about?"

"Well, sometimes . . ."

The Great Commoner didn't long survive that grueling session held on the courthouse lawn under the hot sun; he died five days later.

A FATAL FLAW: At the end it was the defense that asked for Scopes' conviction; Darrow and his associates wanted to appeal the case to test vital rulings by Judge Raulston (for one thing, he had excluded all scientific testimony).

But the record had a fatal flaw, a minor technicality which both sides at the trial had agreed to overlook. On Jan. 14, 1927, the State Supreme Court upheld the anti-evolution law, but reversed the conviction on the minor technicality. Then the court recommended that the attorney general enter a **nolle prosequi**, which meant to drop the indictment and forget the whole thing. Under that arrangement there could be no new trial and no further appeal to any other court.

The case was ended. Dudley Field Malone, one of Darrow's associates in the trial, was later to call it a "victorious defeat."

—Lawrence Emery

**SIX DAYS OR FOREVER Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes, by Ray Ginger. Beacon Press, Beacon Hill, Boston. 241 pp. plus notes and index. $3.95.*

Form group to study technology

A NEW ORGANIZATION, the Society for the History of Technology, has been formed by a group of prominent American scholars to further work in this field. The society will sponsor a series of meetings on various aspects of technological history and plans to launch a quarterly journal, **Technology and Culture**, by the fall of 1959.

Among the members of the Society's executive committee and advisory council are Melvin Kransberg, Case Institute of Technology, chairman; Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard; Edward Urie, U. of Michigan; William Fielding Ogburn, U. of Chicago; Peter F. Drucker, N.Y.U.; Robert K. Merton, Columbia; Lewis Mumford, author; David Reisman, Chicago; and Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R-Vt.).

For information write to Prof. Kransberg, Room 315, Main Bldg., Case Institute, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

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High Court term

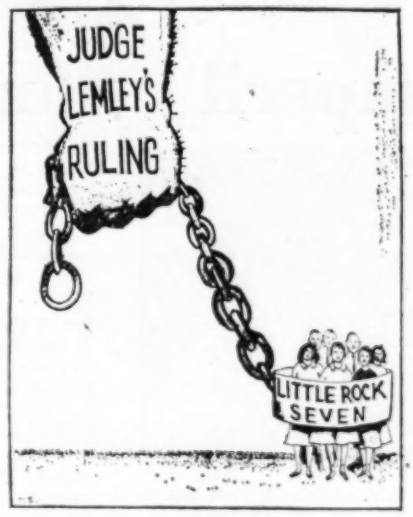
(Continued from Page 1)

vacy in group association may in many circumstances be indispensable to preservation of freedom of association, particularly where a group espouses dissident beliefs."

TO TRY AGAIN: Alabama is one of seven Southern states which have enacted anti-NAACP laws or moved against it through the courts. While voiding the fine, the Supreme Court returned to the traditionally-biased state judiciary the question of whether the NAACP should be allowed to register under the corporation statute or ousted for not having complied earlier.

Next November, Patterson, front-runner in recent Democratic primary elections, will leave the Attorney General's office to assume the Governor's chair. His office responded to the Supreme Court decision with a pledge of more anti-NAACP proceedings.

An additional contempt case involving the civil rights organization is now before the state courts. Patterson contends



Baltimore Afro-American
Independence Day in Little Rock

that W. C. Patton and William P. Mitchell, two officials of the Alabama State Coordinating Assn. for Registration and Voting, are actually serving as agents of the banned NAACP. Both defendants and the NAACP national office have denied the charge.

OTHER DECISIONS: Trade unions received less favorable treatment from the Court on its closing day. Majorities of 7 to 2 decided in two cases that employers could distribute anti-union material during working hours, but that under the Taft-Hartley law union members are barred from passing out pro-union material while on the job. Justices Douglas and Black dissented in one case, Douglas and Chief Justice Warren in another.

The Court also put a limited interpretation on the habeas corpus right when it ruled, 5 to 4, that an accused person in the hands of the police has no constitutional right to a lawyer in preliminary questioning by the cops. In a dissent for himself and Warren, Black and Brennan, Justice Douglas insisted that "an accused who wants a counsel" has the right to one "at any time after the moment of arrest."

Warren, Douglas and Black were also the dissenters in a 6 to 3 decision which prohibited use of the Fifth Amendment in testimony before a state grand jury hearing. The majority ruled that the right to refuse answers to questions which might lead to self-incrimination applies only to federal criminal proceedings and cannot be used at the state level except as the state, itself, offers the protection. Few of the 48 states do.

FYKE FARMER CASE: On June 9 the Supreme Court refused to review the case of Fyke Farmer, the Nashville, Tenn., lawyer who, since the days of the Korean war, has refused to pay his taxes on the ground that to do so would be to aid in the commission of crime. Farmer took his appeal to the High Court after the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decided last February that the issues raised in his suit were not "judicially cognizable." He has petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing.

"Culture is activity of thought, and receptiveness to beauty and humane feeling. Scraps of information have nothing to do with it. A merely well-informed man is the most useless bore on God's earth . . . There is only one subject matter for education, and that is Life in all its manifestations."

—ALFRED NORTH WHITEHEAD

Read the Militant

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Restore the Republic
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J. N. McCullough

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Meaning of Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

ting into effect "political agreement" for test suspension. Khrushchev, anxious for speedy suspension, reluctantly agreed on May 9 to an experts' conference at Geneva. He followed this by urging, on May 30, that the East-West scientists meet and complete their work "at the earliest possible date."

PACKAGE OR NOT? Meanwhile, sentiment for detaching test suspension from Secy. Dulles' disarmament package deal had increased considerably in the U.S., notably in Congress. There were hints that Dulles himself had softened his position. But on June 10 the President wrote Khrushchev that the scientists' discussion "would be undertaken without commitment as to the final decision on the relationship of nuclear test suspension to other more important disarmament measures . . ."

The same day, in reply to a correspondent's question whether the scientists' conference would lead to a political agreement to halt tests, Dulles said he could not give a definite answer; if any agreement were made, "it would not be an isolated agreement [but] a part of other arrangements."

THE REAL REASON: Thus, in the face of growing demand for test suspension, the Administration seemed to be going out of its way to emphasize its rigid adherence to the package plan over which previous disarmament negotiations had broken down. With equal emphasis Khrushchev, in his June 25 note to Washington, said that the scientists' conference "will be of benefit only if it . . . secures the achievement of ultimate aims, the cessation of experimental explosions . . ." Otherwise, he said, "there is no need to send experts to that conference."

This unequivocal statement apparently was made to warn the world not to lose sight of the real reason for the Geneva meeting: not only to suspend tests but, by doing so, also to prevent a dangerous and perhaps uncontrollable increase in the number of nuclear powers. Two factors, among others, motivated his warning: (1) Premier Charles de Gaulle is going ahead with plans for a French test explosion at Reggane in the Sahara; (2)

Vicky in Daily Mirror, London

"The acquisition of missiles and nuclear arms constitutes an absolute necessity for Switzerland"—Statement by the Swiss Defense Dept.

Bonn's demand for nuclear arms is supported by Dulles, and there is no doubt other U.S. allies will soon be heard from.

A LOOK AHEAD: The **Christian Science Monitor** noted that "there is more than a nuclear test ban at stake in the talks at Geneva . . . It is the security of the world 10 to 20 years from now that is involved." The **Monitor** said a National Planning Assn. pamphlet has estimated 15 to 20 nuclear powers by 1970, if tests are not halted soon. It said:

"The NPA's picture of the world of tomorrow, assuming a giddy uninhibited arms race, is one of many nations, large and small, all armed to their respective teeth with atomic and hydrogen 'equalizers.' It takes little imagination to see how intolerably dangerous for all mankind such a situation would be . . . A ban on testing [seems] a reasonable place to start, especially since it presumably would preclude additional nations joining the nuclear club."

This also was the reason for Khrushchev's emphasis on speedy agreement. It accounted, too, for his recent agreement to initiate talks by East-West experts to work out guarantees against surprise attack.

In the face of these positive actions, Dulles was having a hard time extinguishing the enthusiasm for summit talks.

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Attend: **Reception honoring the Hon. Judge Stanley Moffat** on the occasion of his return from a trip to Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union and England. Sat., July 19, 8 p.m., at Larchmont Hall, 118 N. Larchmont Blvd. Program: Raphael Konigsberg, Master of Ceremonies; Bill Wolf, Songs; Filmed and Verbal Report of his Trip, Judge Moffat. Refreshments. Admission: 90c.

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Minneapolis

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Ausp: Twin Cities Labor Forum.

New York

Tuesday, July 15
8:30 p.m.—"Exploitation and Freedom"
Second in "Human Freedom" series
HERBERT APTHEKER
8:30 p.m.—"Beard and U.S. History"
Second in "Philo. of History" series
HERBERT APTHEKER
* * * * *
Wednesday, July 16
8:30 p.m.—"Martin Andersen-Nexo"
Second in "Communist-Novelist" series
ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
8:30 p.m.—"Childhood of Maxim Gorki"
Second in "Great Soviet Films" series"
HAROLD COLLINS
* * * * *
Thursday, July 17, 8:30 p.m.
"The 14th of July, 1958"
JOSEPH NORTH
- What happened in France
- Whither the Republic?

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General

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THE GALLERY

TO SET FRIGHTENED SOULS at ease a U. S. Air Force research group predicts that nuclear war will not destroy the U. S. Only 40% of the country will disappear after the first attack. Then, if a "negotiated draw" can be arranged, the researchers say, the remainder of the country can rebuild in ten years. A postscript to the report notes that of the population in the remaining 60%, many will be stricken with fatal bone cancer and leukemia . . . A Los Angeles company is offering a set of seven military figurines of the "German Wehrmacht or Panzerfaust in action" for only $4. . . . Pope Pius XII named Archangel Michael to watch over Italian bankers . . . **Peking Review** reports that the U.S. embassy in Formosa instructed Americans to impound their children's pop-guns.

FROM HERB CAEN'S COLUMN in the San Francisco **Chronicle:** "Vincent Hallinan's 23-year-old son, Butch, who is about to be drafted, just received a letter from Army headquarters in Washington informing him that unless he can refute the existence of a close and continuing association with two persons identified with Communist-front groups, 'his eligibility to be drafted will be questioned.' The two persons he is accused of having a 'close association' with are—his mother and father!" . . .

PROF. JAMES A. FISHER, of Boston U. Junior College, is puzzled by the results of his own experiment. He organized a project among his school's sophomores to find out their ideas of a model society. He discovered that "students do not make the terms democracy and capitalism synonymous." **Newsweek** reports that he hopes to get a foundation grant to find out why.

BAD CHECKS BUY BIBLES, according to the following story from the **Liberal:** "Leonard Sullivan liked to buy Bibles for his friends and buy masses for his departed friends in purgatory. A very laudable hobby it would seem. But the gimmick was that he paid for Bibles and masses with bouncing checks which he usually issued in a larger value than the debt so he could get some change in return. Police have him out of circulation for a while." . . . The American Heart Assn. reports that in 1905 heart and circulatory diseases accounted for 24% of all deaths in the U.S. Now they account for over 54%. More than 800,000 deaths annually are attributed to these diseases, almost one-third of which occur below the age of 65, in the more productive years of life.

JACOB G. TOLPIN, employed by Standard Oil to translate and analyze Russian scientific periodicals, believes that "the Russian scientist and engineer goes even further than his colleagues elsewhere in striving primarily for scientific achievement . . . Russian engineers are more interested in publishing results than getting patents." Their motivation, he says, "comes from being patriotic . . . and that is done by finding out more and more about science. That is patriotism." He traces back the development of Soviet science to 1946 when their journals stopped quoting foreign (particularly German) sources and began publishing results of domestic research . . . Emily Post advises "that when a boy calls for a girl at her house, he is not supposed to honk the horn of his car and expect her to come out. But what about the girl who has a car and goes to pick up a boy? I think the girl might honk, but not too loudly and not persistently." . . . A new product on the market is a $7.98 unit that plugs into an auto cigaret lighter and will cook two hot dogs and warm two buns in seven minutes.

—Robert E. Light

APARTMENT WANTED

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A FINE BRAZILIAN BLEND

Brazil's soccer team (above) won the world's championship gold cup in Stockholm last week. In Brazil, south of our South, integration is a way of life.

Louisville defendant, I. O. Ford, dies at 84

I. O. FORD, one of the defendants in the Louisville sedition case, died in a Los Angeles hospital on June 17. He was almost 84. He had been active in left-wing and progressive causes for two generations.

Ford was one of the seven white persons indicted in Louisville, Ky., in 1954 in connection with the defense of a Negro family which had moved into a segregated suburb. He was jailed for six months in 1954 and 1955 for inability to post $10,000 in bail; he was freed when it was reduced to $3,000. In November, 1956, the charges against him were dismissed. Friends are convinced that the jail term, served at the age of 80, hastened his death.

A retired river captain who had worked on both the Ohio and the Mississippi, Ford was active in the movement of the unemployed in Ohio in the Thirties.

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For Your Table

FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, — luncheon cloths of natural unbleached linen on cotton warp. Blue or green patterns. Will outwear pure linen. Sizes 52x52 in. with four napkins, **$4.** 52x68 in. with six napkins, **$5.**

PURE IRISH LINEN luncheon cloths, homespun weave in solid colors; Blue, Maize, Turquoise, Peach; 52x52 in. with 4 napkins, $5. 52x70 in. with 6 napkins, **$6.**

Summer Wear

GUATEMALAN SKIRTS, hand-woven designs in multicolor or white on Black, Blue, Red, Navy, Brown cotton. Waist sizes 24-32. Used to cost $14.95 up—GBS price, **$10.**

NEW! CHILDREN'S SIZES, multicolor patterns on Red, Navy or Medium Blue backgrounds. Sizes 3-4-5-6, **$6.** Sizes 8-10-12, **$7.**

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NEWSPAPER

the SPECTATOR

House of Crow

ONE OF THESE DAYS—the sooner the better—some ingenious American ought to set up a museum to celebrate the passing of an almost unique manifestation of American ingenuity.

The time is not quite ripe as yet. Some of the rarest specimens still enjoy a pretty lively use in parts of the country. But little by little they're losing favor and becoming authentic museum pieces.

Take New Orleans, for instance. Our enterprising museum-builder could find (in an abandoned car barn or some such place) hundreds of recent relics. The New Orleans kind went out of vogue about a month ago when the Supreme Court outlawed segregated travel on the city's street cars and buses.

This relic was the detachable kind: a well-lacquered board about 12 inches long and 6 inches high and equipped on the bottom with metal prongs waiting to be inserted into two little holes atop the backs of seats in the bus. What made this piece of board special was the lettering: one side was marked WHITE, the other, COLORED. The white side always faced the front of the bus, the colored side the rear.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT to show, in the museum, how the signs were perpetually shifted (one seat forward, two seats back) as the flow of light and dark-complexioned Americans swelled and shrank on and off the bus. Only words could recreate the crises in human relations caused by these relics. But most well-staffed museums hire guides to explain to visitors the strange customs of dead civilizations; and even if this one couldn't afford the guides at first, the boards do tell quite a story in themselves.

Of course the museum would have to be rather large. There's almost no end to the variety of exhibits possible. There'd be the bus in which the electric sign, **Colored**, blinks on and off above one seat and then another, in response to the remote control of the driver. No reliance on the discretion of passengers there; the Company had everything firmly in hand.

One room would have to be for water coolers — the white water coolers and the colored coolers, too. And right smack in the center of them there'd have to be the cooler we once saw in a town presumably too poor to buy two: it had a spout for colored and a spout for white.

ONCE AN AFRICAN STUDENT in the U. S. stopped at a bus station in Baltimore and asked a clerk where he could get a drink of water. The clerk didn't answer—he just pointed to a spitoon. The African student was named Kwame Nkrumah and he's now Prime Minister of the world's newest nation, Ghana. There's got to be a place for that spitoon, too.

Mitelberg in Humanite, Paris

"Civics class coming up!"

The racial benches conveniently placed at bus stops by the thoughtful city fathers of a neat Florida town (I think it was Tallahassee, but won't swear to it) would merit inclusion. And somebody would have to tear down the whole top of a brick wall in Birmingham with the Imperial Laundry's fervent assurance: WE WASH FOR WHITE PEOPLE ONLY!

Oh, it'll be quite a museum. The biggest room will be not a room at all. It'll be the most monstrous of all traveling inconveniences—the jimcrow railroad car. Half-baggage, half-passenger car, it'll be decked out with the most uncomfortable seats in the train. The soot from the engine just ahead will be blowing in the windows and everything will be covered with grime. The toilets will be out of fix and the car will be an icebox in winter and a sweatbox in summer. Standing or sitting on their luggage in the aisles will be replicas of miserable Negro passengers, barred from the comfortable, half-filled coaches behind. And mechanically striding back and forth majestically in the midst of all this misery will be a surly white conductor and his ever-present shadow, a no-function Negro porter.

Like we said, the time's not quite ripe for our Museum of American Social Relics. But it will be some soon day when the American people fully make up their minds to make jimcrow a dodo.

—**Louis E. Burnham**

A booster

CALGARY, ALBERTA

I only heard about this paper a year or more ago and since then every important event that happens in the world is covered fore and aft in such a fashion that it makes one glad to be alive in such a period.

I know of half a dozen people who have subscribed on my insistent boosting of it by mail.

Had we had such a paper all the years since Debs' time it well might be the Leftist movement would not be so divided as it is.

Les Fillmore